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# Urban District Council of Felling



## Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1966

**HUBERT C. WEIR,**

M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., M.R.S.H., F.R.I.P.H.H.

PELAW-ON-TYNE:  
Co-operative Wholesale Society's Printing Works.

1967



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HUBERT C. WEIR,  
M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., M.R.S.H., F.R.I.P.H.H.,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*



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Tel.: FELLING 692251

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
DAVIDSON STREET,  
FELLING.

AUGUST, 1967.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Urban District Council of Felling.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Health of the Urban District and the work in the Health Department for the year 1966.

According to the Registrar General's estimate, the population of the Urban District at mid-June, 1966, was 38,780, compared with 38,710 for the previous year. The natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, was, however, 248 for 1966 and 294 for 1965. Doubtless this will be adjusted in due course.

The birth rate was 16.1 per 1,000 population, compared with 17.9 in 1965, the standardised rate (i.e., adjusted for age and sex distribution of the population) being 14.9, which was less than the figure of 17.7 for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate fell to 20.8, as compared with 26.0 for 1965. The national figure for England and Wales was 18.9, which was the lowest ever recorded, so we are nearing the national average. I am pleased to say that nearly 50 per cent of infant deaths were unavoidable, being congenital.

The death rate increased to 14.5 per 1,000 population, compared with 10.3 during 1965, and the standardised rate again exceeded that for England and Wales. Heart disease and cancer still continue to be the most important causes of death and were responsible for 64 per cent. of the total mortality. Coronary disease was responsible during the year for the death of 59 males and 31 females; this was a decrease compared with 1965 and was still the commonest single cause of death; combined with other forms of heart disease the resultant mortality was approximately one-half of the total. Accidents and suicide were again the cause of approximately 6 per cent. of all deaths.

I have to report that the number of deaths from lung cancer shows a rise as against 1965. The 1965 drop I credited to the much cleaner air that now obtains in Felling—so I must once again place the blame where I am sure it inevitably lies, i.e., cigarette smoking.

In the environmental sphere, encouraging progress continues to be made in the control of atmospheric pollution; further reference to this important topic will be found on page 38 in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of the Report. Although foul pollution of the River Tyne continues unabated, it is worth recalling that, to the great credit of the Council, a modern Sewage Works was constructed in 1955. This has now been handed over to the Tyne Sewage Disposal Scheme. This caters mainly for the Leam Lane Housing Estate with approximately 4,500 houses. The rest of Felling is being linked up with the main Tyne Sewage Disposal Scheme in the future.

The following changes in staff took place:—

Mr. R. Carver resigned on the 17th July, 1966, and was replaced by Mr. J. T. Roberts, who took up his appointment on 22nd August, 1966, and on the 18th December, 1966, Mr. T. W. Gibson resigned.

This is my fourth Annual Report since I was appointed in June, 1963.

In closing I should like to express my appreciation to all the Councillors and also the members of the Health staff who have made my work so much easier by their help and co-operation.

HUBERT C. WEIR,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## HEALTH COMMITTEE

---

*Chairman :*

Councillor T. P. S. PRUDHAM, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman :*

Councillor R. BUTTERWORTH.

Councillor R. BAXTER.

„ A. CUNNINGHAM, J.P.

„ T. W. ELLIOTT.

„ J. R. FOSTER.

„ J. D. HALL.

„ D. G. HARDY, J.P.

„ O. C. HENDERSON.

„ A. HOPPER.

Councillor E. C. JUSTICE.

„ T. McERLANE.

„ R. OLDS.

„ C. M. ROBERTS.

„ C. W. SCOTT.

„ G. W. STERLING.

„ N. TINDAL.

### **No. 2 Area Health Sub-Committee.**

Councillor J. R. FOSTER.

„ J. D. HALL.

„ E. C. JUSTICE.

„ J. LUMSDON.

„ G. W. STERLING.

### **United Districts of Jarrow, Hebburn, Felling, and Boldon Joint M.O.H. Committee.**

Councillor R. BAXTER.

„ R. BUTTERWORTH.

„ O. C. HENDERSON.

„ T. P. S. PRUDHAM, J.P.



## SECTION "A."

# Statistics of the Area

---

### (a) General Statistics.

Area of the Urban District in acres	....	....	3,325
Estimated Resident Population (mid-June, 1966)....			38,780
Number of Inhabited Houses	....	....	12,326
		(Including Council Houses)	
Number of Council Houses ....	....	....	7,019
Rateable Value (31st March, 1966)	....		£1,010,587
Sum represented by Penny Rate (31st March, 1967)			£3,981

### (b) Physical and Social Conditions.

#### (1) *Description of the Area.*

The shape of the Urban District is roughly square, the northern boundary being formed by the River Tyne with a steep-sided foreshore of about two miles in length. The Urban District is bounded to the west by Gateshead County Borough and to the south by Washington Urban District ; the eastern boundary is formed to the north by Hebburn Urban District and to the south by Boldon Urban District. Part of the south boundary is formed by Gateshead Fell, which rises to about 600 feet above sea level, and whence there is a gradual fall to the River.

The main industries of the district are engineering, coal-mining, building construction, chemical and paint manufacture, marine engineering, etc.

#### (2) *Employment in the Area.*

I am indebted to Mrs. M. E. Cogdon, Manager, Employment Exchange, Felling, for the following figures on employment, unemployment and disability in the area.

(3) *Industrial Structure of the Urban District.*

Estimated figures at June, 1966 :—

INDUSTRY					Males	Females	Total
<b>Primary Production—</b>							
Agriculture and Horticulture	....	....	....	....	820	17	837
Mining and Quarrying	....	....	....	....			
<b>Manufacturing Industries—</b>							
Food and Drink	....	....	....	....	113	137	250
Chemicals, Paints and Allied Industries	....	....	....	....	605	220	825
Metal, Metal Goods Manufacture....	....	....	....	....	105	55	160
Engineering, Electrical Goods and Shipbuilding....	....	....	....	....	1,255	164	1,419
Textiles and Clothing Manufacture	....	....	....	....	98	606	704
Bricks, Timber, Furniture, etc.	....	....	....	....	267	73	340
Other Manufacturing Industries	....	....	....	....	229	149	378
<b>Service Industries, Trades and Professions—</b>							
Construction	....	....	....	....	1,017	24	1,041
Transport and Communications	....	....	....	....	175	1	176
Distributive Trades	....	....	....	....	327	693	1,020
Professional and Scientific Services (including Education)	....	....	....	....	110	149	259
Public Administration	....	....	....	....	271	75	346
Miscellaneous Services	....	....	....	....	164	435	599
TOTAL					5,556	2,798	8,354

The totals of insured employees show an overall decrease of 244 (251 women offset by an increase of 7 males), compared with 1965. The decrease in the number of women employees is most noticeable in the service industries. The only significant change in male employees is in construction, where the increase of 360 is offset by reductions in manufacturing industries. It is hoped that the growth of new industry on Felling Industrial Estate and other sites will show a reversal of the trend in future reports.

(4) *Unemployment.*

In December, 1965, the register of unemployed stood at 280 (248 men and 32 women) and these figures dropped steadily to a total of 170 (144 men and 26 women) in June, 1966, its lowest point since 1957. Figures remained steady throughout July, then climbed again, until in December, 1966, the register totalled 320, of which 50 were women. The number unemployed in the construction industry due to weather conditions accounted for a large proportion of male unemployed registrants at that date.

The improvement in the employment position of young people, first noticeable during 1965, continued well into 1966, but an increase in the number of young people registered as unemployed became apparent in the Autumn. In December, 1966, the register consisted of 22 boys and 8 girls, compared to the total of 17 boys (only) registered as unemployed in December, 1965.

(5) *Disabled Persons.*

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts increased slightly during 1966, the figures at April, 1967, being 434 men and 54 women. Unemployment of registered disabled persons at December, 1966, also showed a slight increase on the previous year's figures, with a total of 53 men and 9 women registered.

The following table indicates their suitability for employment.

	Men	Women
(a) Suitable for ordinary employment....	47	8
(b) Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions ....	6	1

(6) *Government Training Centre/Industrial Rehabilitation Unit.*

The Government Training Centre and Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, Green Lane, Felling, is one of the largest in the country. Training in the following trades, plus places for electrical and general engineering apprentices, is provided.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

Draughtsmanship, Precision Fitting, Instrument Bench and Machine working, Centre Lathe Turning, Turning and Boring, Capstan Setter Operating, Milling Machine Setter Operating, Precision Grinding, Instrument Mechanics and Jig and Tool Fitting.

BUILDING TRADES.

Paviors, Bricklayers, Carpenters.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

Gentlemen's Hairdressing, Radio and Electronics, Motor Vehicle Repairing, Electrical Contracting, Heating and Ventilating Fitting.

The Industrial Rehabilitation Unit provides courses up to a maximum of 12 weeks, and in certain cases for 26 weeks to tone up, assess and guide in the main disabled persons, persons just recovered from long periods of sickness, and certain able-bodied people who are in need of assessment.

The catchment area of the Unit consists of the four Northern Counties and North Riding of Yorkshire. Hostel accommodation is available at Finchale Abbey Training Centre, for rehabilitees who live beyond daily travelling distance. Applications for training or for Industrial Rehabilitation should be made at any Employment Exchange. Detailed information can also be obtained from the appropriate Employment Exchanges.



A total of 665 persons, 606 males and 59 females from the five northern counties of England, were admitted to the Ministry of Labour Rehabilitation Unit at the above address in 1966-67. Of these, 20 males and one female came from the Felling Employment Exchange area.

Almost all of these people had a physical or mental disability and were recommended usually on medical advice from hospitals, general practitioners, works medical officers, welfare agencies, and Ministry of Health examining doctors via the Ministry of Labour Disablement Resettlement Officers, one of whom is located at each Employment Exchange.

The main objects of a course of rehabilitation are to build up employment capacity, restore confidence in those who have had illness or injury by providing mental and physical toning up and an opportunity to gradually adjust to working conditions and also to make a complete assessment of working capacity, skills and/or aptitudes.

An analysis of the disabilities of the persons admitted during the year is as follows:—

	Per cent.
Amputations	3·0
Diseases of the Digestive System	4·6
„ „ Heart and Circulatory System	6·3
„ „ Respiratory System	7·8
Eye and Ear Defects	3·3
Head and Trunk Injuries	3·4
Deformities of Lower and Upper Limbs	17·3
Injuries and Deformities of the Spine	18·5
Psychoneurosis	7·4
Psychosis	5·0
Epilepsy	3·6
Other Organic and Nervous Diseases	6·8

A few able-bodied persons, most of whom had been unemployed for a long time, were admitted with a view to restoring them to working habits and fitness.

The progress of persons completing the course is followed up by enquiry for a period of six months after terminating the course, and the estimated results indicate that approximately 55 per cent. have returned to satisfactory employment or have gone on to one of the courses at a Government Training Centre.

In view of the unsettled employment position in many parts of the region over the past year, perhaps the results can be regarded as satisfactory.

The Centre Manager is Mr. C. H. N. Clift, who is assisted by Mr. J. Stone, B.E.M. (Deputy Manager and Rehabilitation Officer), Mr. J. Wakeham and Mr. W. Sleeth (Assistant Managers), Dr. F. J. Robertson (Unit Medical Officer), Mr. M. Lathrope (Occupational Psychologist), Mr. G. G. Browell (Disablement Resettlement Officer), and Mrs. M. Zawadzka (Social Worker).

(7) *National Assistance.*

I am indebted to Mr. N. Edgar, Area Officer, National Assistance Board, for the following information regarding classes of persons in receipt of National Assistance and for supplementary pensions at 31st December, 1966. The figures are for the area administered by the Felling Office and include Washington and part of Gateshead.

**Assistance paid in Supplementation of Insurance Benefits—**

Retirement Pensioners	....	....	....	....	4,015
Sickness or Industrial Injury Benefits	....	....	....	....	557
Widows' Benefits	....	....	....	....	436

**Assistance to Persons not receiving such Pensions or Benefits—**

Persons registered for employment	....	....	....	....	453
Persons not registered for employment and others					885
					<hr/> 6,346 <hr/>

(c) **Vital Statistics.**

Population 38,780

*Live Births—*

					Males	Females	Total
Total	....	....	....	....	315	309	624
Legitimate	....	....	....	....	298	303	601
Illegitimate	....	....	....	....	17	6	23
Birth Rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	16.1
Comparability Factor	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.93
Standardised Birth Rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	14.97
Illegitimate Live Births per 100 total live births							3.6

*Still-births—*

					Males	Females	Total
Total	....	....	....	....	7	6	13
Legitimate	....	....	....	....	6	4	10
Illegitimate	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births....						....	20.4
Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Resident Population	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.34
Total Live and Still-births						....	637



<i>Deaths—</i>				Males	Females	Total
All Causes	....	....	....	222	154	376
Death Rate	....	....	....	....	....	9.7
Comparability Factor	....	....	....	....	....	1.49
Standardised Death Rate	....	....	....	....	....	14.5
Maternal Death Rate	....	....	....	....	....	Nil

### INFANT MORTALITY.

#### *Deaths of Infants under one year of age—*

				Males	Females	Total
Total	....	....	....	8	5	13
Legitimate	....	....	....	8	5	13
Illegitimate	....	....	....	—	—	—

#### *Causes of Death of Infants under one year of age—*

Congenital	....	....	....	....	....	5
Prematurity	....	....	....	....	....	2
Infection	....	....	....	....	....	3
Other Causes	....	....	....	....	....	3

TOTAL .... 13

*Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)* .... 20.8

*Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births* .... 20.8

*Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births*.... Nil

#### *Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age—*

				Males	Females	Total
Total	....	....	....	6	1	7
Legitimate	....	....	....	6	1	7
Illegitimate	....	....	....	—	—	—

*Neonatal Mortality* .... Nil

#### *Causes of Death of Infants under four weeks of age—*

Congenital	....	....	....	....	....	4
Prematurity	....	....	....	....	....	2
Infection	....	....	....	....	....	1
Other Causes	....	....	....	....	....	—

TOTAL .... 7

#### *Deaths of Infants under one week of age—*

				Males	Females	Total
Total	....	....	....	4	1	5
Legitimate	....	....	....	4	1	5
Illegitimate	....	....	....	—	—	—

*Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)* .... 8.0

*Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)* .... 28.3

*Maternal Mortality (including abortion)* .... Nil

### Principal Causes of Death.

DISEASE	Males	Females	Total	Percentage of Total Deaths	
				1966	1965
Heart Disease ....	78	49	127	33·8	36·7
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ....	31	24	55	14·6	10·5
Cancer (all types) ....	43	35	78	20·7	22·4
Respiratory (all types) ....	31	15	46	12·2	11·1
	183	123	306	81·3	80·7

### Comparative Rates, 1966. Felling Urban District and England and Wales.

	Felling	England and Wales
Standardised Birth Rate ....	14·9	17·7
Standardised Death Rate ....	14·5	11·7
Infant Mortality Rate ....	20·8	18·9*
Still-birth Rate ....	20·4	15·3

\* Lowest ever recorded.

## MORBIDITY STATISTICS

### NEW CLAIMS TO SICKNESS BENEFIT, 1966

Week Ending—			Week Ending—		
January	4th....	....260	July	5th ....	....145
„	11th....	....339	„	12th ....	....141
„	18th....	....300	„	19th ....	....162
„	25th....	....223	„	26th ....	....164
		— 1,122			— 612
February	1st	....216	August	2nd....	....151
„	8th	....207	„	9th ....	....149
„	15th	....257	„	16th ....	....184
„	22nd	....257	„	23rd ....	....141
		— 937	„	30th ....	....120
					— 745
March	1st ....	....250	September	6th	....197
„	8th ....	....200	„	13th	....158
„	15th ....	....200	„	20th	....169
„	22nd ....	....199	„	27th	....179
„	29th ....	....227			— 703
		— 1,076			
April	5th ....	....169	October	4th	....193
„	12th ....	....113	„	11th	....262
„	19th ....	....195	„	18th	....226
„	26th ....	....207	„	25th	....236
		— 684			— 917
May	3rd ....	....188	November	1st	....215
„	10th ....	....161	„	8th	....195
„	17th ....	....183	„	15th	....240
„	24th ....	....148	„	22nd	....208
„	31st ....	....134	„	29th	....209
		— 814			— 1,067
June	7th ....	....193	December	6th	....212
„	14th ....	....153	„	13th	....210
„	21st ....	....134	„	20th	....148
„	28th ....	....178	„	27th	....150
		— 658			— 720

## Causes of Death in Felling Urban District, 1966.

	Males	Females	Total	Per cent. Total Deaths
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ....	1	—	1	0·3
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ....	—	2	2	0·5
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ....	3	4	7	1·8
„    „    Lung, Bronchus ....	22	4	26	6·9
„    „    Breast ....	—	7	7	1·8
„    „    Uterus ....	—	3	3	0·8
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms....	16	16	32	8·5
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ....	2	1	3	0·8
Diabetes ....	—	1	1	0·3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ....	31	24	55	14·6
Coronary Disease, Angina ....	59	31	90	23·9
Hypertension with Heart Disease ....	1	3	4	1·1
Other Heart Diseases ....	18	15	33	8·8
Other Circulatory Diseases ....	6	5	11	2·9
Influenza ....	1	—	1	0·3
Pneumonia ....	10	10	20	5·4
Bronchitis ....	18	3	21	5·6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ....	1	2	3	0·8
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ....	2	—	2	0·5
Nephritis and Nephrosis ....	1	—	1	0·3
Hyperplasia of Prostate ....	1	—	1	0·3
Congenital Malformations ....	4	2	6	1·6
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ....	15	13	28	7·4
Motor Vehicle Accidents ....	4	1	5	1·3
All other Accidents ....	3	6	9	2·4
Suicide ....	3	1	4	1·1
<b>TOTAL (ALL CAUSES) ....</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>100·0</b>

Principal Vital Statistics for Previous Years.

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population .... ..	38,780	38,710	38,660	38,090	37,100	36,130	32,650	31,500	29,980	28,540	27,240
Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population)	16.1	17.9	18.7	19.7	21.4	20.9	21.7	20.8	21.1	20.0	18.2
Death Rate (per 1,000 Population).... ..	9.7	10.3	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.5	11.0	10.8	10.4	10.5	11.2
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births) .... ..	20.8	26.01	20.8	22.7	24.0	26.5	25.4	38.1	12.6	28.0	20.1
Still-birth Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still-births) .... ..	20.4	22.6	16.3	26.0	29.4	25.8	34.0	23.8	29.1	13.3	31.2
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still-births)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Case Incidence (per 1,000 Population) .... ..	0.52	0.49	0.88	0.81	1.02	0.6	0.86	0.82	1.0	1.47	1.2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate (per 1,000 Population).... ..	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.23	0.11	0.07



## SECTION “ B.”

# General Provisions of Health Services in the Area

---

### (a) Public Health Services.

#### (1) *Staff.*

##### (a) FELLING U.D.C.—

Medical Officer of Health—

H. C. WEIR, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,  
M.R.S.H., F.R.I.P.H.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Supt.—

J. WEAR, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., Cert.  
Inspector Meat and Foods.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy  
Cleansing Supt.—

T. GRAHAM, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspector Meat and  
Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspectors—

T. W. GIBSON, M.A.P.H.I., Diploma R.S.H. Meat and  
Other Foods, Inspection Diploma R.S.H. Smoke  
Inspectors. (Resigned 18th December, 1966.)

R. CARVER, M.A.P.H.I., Diploma R.S.H. Meat and  
Other Foods, Inspection Diploma R.S.H. Smoke  
Inspectors. (Resigned 17th July, 1966.)

J. T. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I., Diploma of the Public  
Health Inspectors' Education Board. (Appointed  
22nd August, 1966.)

Clerk—

Mrs. M. S. CAIRNS.

Pupil Public Health Inspector—

R. D. FOSTER.

Rodent Operator—

A. LUMSDEN.

Cleansing Foreman—

A. E. NICHOLSON.

(b) DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL—

Assistant Medical Officers—

Maternity and Child Welfare—

Dr. M. M. DICKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

School Health—

Dr. D. FIELD, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Health Visitors—

Miss E. A. DOBING, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. M. KELLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss M. HAMILTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. A. CHANDRA, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

District Nurses—

Mrs. C. M. BAILEY, S.R.N., 63, Manor Gardens,  
Wardley. Tel. No. 692646.

Mrs. J. BELL, S.R.N., 28, Wesley Court, Wellington  
Street, Felling. Tel. No. 692395.

Mrs. K. REAVEY, S.R.N., 113, St. Cuthbert's Drive.  
Tel. No. 693040.

Midwives—

Miss M. R. EMERSON, S.C.M., The Poplars, Heworth.  
Tel. No. 692365.

Miss B. G. H. HOLDSWORTH, S.C.M., 66, The Drive,  
Felling. Tel. No. 692307.

Mrs. S. MCKENNA, S.R.N., S.C.M., 41, Belgrave  
Terrace, Felling. Tel. No. 692496.

Miss J. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M., 20, Millford Court,  
Leam Lane Estate, Felling. Tel. No. 692878.

Mrs. A. McNALLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., 2, Ridgeway,  
Leam Lane Estate, Felling. Tel. No. 693064.

Home Help Organiser (Felling)—

Miss M. SLATER, 10, Eppleton Estate, Hetton-le-Hole,  
Co. Durham.

Mental Welfare Officer—

W. SMALLWOOD, 2, Thorne Avenue, Wardley, Gates-  
head, 10. Tel. No. 692542.

(2) *Laboratory Services.*

The following are particulars of specimens submitted to the Health Laboratory, Newcastle, for examination:—

FAECES—

Shigella Sonnei	....	....	....	....	119
Salmonella Typhimurium	....	....	....	....	9
Specific E. Coli 026	....	....	....	....	1
Negative	....	....	....	....	233
Total	....	....	....	....	<u>362</u>

SPUTUM—

Acid-Fast Bacilli	....	....	....	....	15
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	7
Total	....	....	....	....	<u>22</u>

(3) *National Assistance Act, 1948.*

SECTION 47.—Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

A number of cases were visited by the Medical Officer of Health during the year and, where necessary, admission to hospital or hostel was arranged or the service of a home help provided. At the end of the year 14 persons were on the waiting list for hostel accommodation.

SECTION 50.—Burial or Cremation of the Dead.

Action was taken for one case during the year.

(4) *Sewage Disposal Works.*

The works, which were opened in 1955, deal with the major portion of sewage from the Leam Lane Estate, also Wrekenton and Beacon Lough areas.

Extensions were carried out in 1959, and they are at present capable of treating sewage from a population of 16,000 to the standard of purity set by the River Authority.

Extensions are now in progress which will enable successful treatment to be applied to sewage from a population of 19,000.

These extensions include:

- (1) A Mechanically Raked Screen
- (2) Storm-water Tanks
- (3) Heated Digestion System
- (4) Sludge Drying Beds

Their main purposes are the easement of sludge drying and odour problems, and the treatment of excessive storm-water.

The works are at present treating sewage from a population of approximately 17,000. Effluents have generally been within Royal Commission standard, though minor variations have occurred.

Sludge treated during the year has amounted to 1,400,000 gallons at 95 per cent. moisture content.

Research work continues on the pilot filters of the Public Health Engineering Section of the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Newcastle.

The following table shows the operating results for the year measured at the works. In addition, from time to time, samples of the final effluent are examined by the Pollution Prevention Department of the Northumberland and Tyneside River Board ; these results have always been satisfactory.

1966		Average Daily Flow (Gallons)		Rainfall (Inches)		Final Effluent Average Oxygen Absorption in Four Hours (Parts per Million)
January ....	....	333,700	.....	1.72	.....	15.4
February ....	....	801,600	.....	3.23	.....	12.6
March ....	....	397,300	.....	0.37	.....	14.7
April ....	....	627,500	.....	3.25	.....	26.0
May ....	....	434,600	.....	17.8	.....	1.92
June ....	....	421,370	.....	20.0	.....	2.62
July ....	....	377,000	.....	2.61	.....	14.8
August ....	....	592,000	.....	4.05	.....	14.5
September ....	....	402,260	.....	2.57	.....	15.4
October ....	....	478,000	.....	3.29	.....	13.4
November ....	....	288,000	.....	2.18	.....	14.1
December ....	....	630,000	.....	2.35	.....	15.1

#### (5) *Health Education.*

Talks on health matters have been given to various organisations. Posters on Health Education topics have been displayed in factories, canteens, and public halls.



(b) **National Health Service Act, 1946—Part III.**

The following personal health services are provided by Durham County Council and are administered through No. 2 Area Health Sub-Committee, on which the Urban District is represented by five members.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN—SECTION 22.

*Clinics—*

- (1) St. Alban's Villa, Crowhall Lane.
- (2) 111, Meresyde, Leam Lane Estate.

*Ante-Natal Clinic.*

Sessions : Wednesday afternoons, except last in month, at St. Alban's Villa, Crowhall Lane.

The following figures show the number of expectant mothers who attended the clinics, and the number of visits which these mothers paid to the clinics during the year :—

Number of Mothers	....	....	....	101
Attendances ....	....	....	....	247

*Post-Natal Clinic.*

Sessions : Last Wednesday afternoon each month at St. Alban's Villa.

Seventeen mothers attended the clinic on one or more occasions.

*Birth Control.*

Session : Last Wednesday afternoon each month at St. Alban's Villa.

Advice was given to 54 patients and the number of attendances during the year was 109.

*Child Welfare.*

Sessions: Alternate Monday mornings at St. Alban's Villa.  
Wednesday mornings at St. Alban's Villa.  
Thursday afternoons at St. Alban's Villa.  
Friday all day at Meresyde, Leam Lane Estate.

The following table shows the number of infants and toddlers who attended the clinic, and the number of visits these children made to the clinic throughout the year :—

NO. OF CHILDREN				ATTENDANCES		
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years
Meresyde ....	167	159	196	1,813	429	255
St. Alban's Villa	198	185	280	1,644	539	434



*Distribution of Welfare Foods.*

National Dried Milk	....	....	....	8,605
Cod Liver Oil	....	....	....	460
Vitamin Tablets	....	....	....	374
Orange Juice	....	....	....	4,708

*Artificial Sunlight Clinic.*

Sessions: Alternate Monday mornings, and Wednesday and Friday mornings weekly at St. Alban's Villa.

Forty-five mothers and children attended the clinic during the year. The total number of attendances during the year was 436.

MIDWIFERY—SECTION 23.

There are five County Midwives in Felling. During the year they attended 225 cases. 36 per cent. expectant mothers had their babies at home.

Doctor	Booked	Not Booked	Analgesia	
			Gas and Air	Pethidine
Present at delivery ....	93	—	88	152
Not present at delivery ....	131	1	—	—
TOTAL ....	224	1	88	152

HEALTH VISITING—SECTION 24.

Four Health Visitors serve the Urban District. The following domiciliary visits were paid during 1966 :—

Maternity and Child Welfare	....	....	5,216
Tuberculosis....	....	....	227
General Health	....	....	8
Mental Deficiency	....	....	92
Schools	....	....	481
Aged People....	....	....	98
TOTAL	....	....	<u>6,122</u>

The percentage of ineffective visits made was 15.73.

# HOME NURSING—SECTION 25.

Number of Whole-time Nurses : 7.

Number of Patients—					Cases	Visits
Medical	....	....	....	....	611	9,367
Surgical	....	....	....	....	124	2,212
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	29	847
Maternal Complications	....	....	....	....	1	5
Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	....	—	47
Others	....	....	....	....	—	25
TOTAL					765	12,503

# VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION—SECTION 26.

The following tables give the number of children vaccinated and immunised at clinics and by General Practitioners in the Urban District:—

Diphtheria	.....	COMPLETED PRIMARY COURSES						
		Year of Birth					Others under 16	TOTAL
		1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
		194	267	31	14	319	28	853
		REINFORCING DOSES						
		Year of Birth					Others under 16	TOTAL
		1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
—	49	117	17	817	19	1,019		

Whooping Cough ....	COMPLETED PRIMARY COURSES						
	Year of Birth					Others under 16	TOTAL
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
	190	266	31	14	16	3	520
	REINFORCING DOSES						
	Year of Birth					Others under 16	TOTAL
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
—	49	112	11	51	2	225	

Tetanus	....	COMPLETED PRIMARY COURSES					
		Year of Birth					TOTAL
		1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62	
		194	267	31	14	326	860
		REINFORCING DOSES					
		Year of Birth					TOTAL
		1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62	
		—	49	117	17	508	698

*Children born in 1965, immunised or vaccinated at any time.*

#### POLIOMYELITIS—

Number vaccinated, 1,116 (65 per cent. of Urban District).

#### \*SMALLPOX—

Children under 2 years of age. Number vaccinated, 227 (33 per cent. of Urban District).

\*Children who were vaccinated during 1966 and were under 2 years old at the time—calculated as a percentage of children born in 1965.

LIVE BIRTHS—692.

#### *Immunisation against Poliomyelitis.*

The following table gives particulars of those immunised during the course of the year :—

	FULL COURSE ORAL	BOOSTERS
Children born 1966 ....	33	....
Children born 1965 ....	209	....
Children born 1964 ....	20	....
Children born 1963 ....	9	....
Children born 1959-62....	13	133
Adults .... ....	62	....
Total .... ....	346	133

*Details of Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria Immunisation carried out in Infant Schools, 1966.*

Full Course Diphtheria and Tetanus	Booster Diphtheria and Tetanus	Booster Diphtheria	Full Course Oral Polio	Booster Polio
138	202	108	128	324

*B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.*

This was offered to Senior Pupils in certain schools in the district; the following table summarises the results:—

Consents	Given Skin Tests		Positive Reactors		Negative Reactors Given B.C.G.	Absent
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
535	486	90·84	80	16·46	375	77·16
						31

General Practitioners were advised of all results and positive reactors were referred for further investigation as required.

AMBULANCE SERVICE—SECTION 27.

The Urban District is served by the Hebburn Depot at Ushaw Road.

All calls are received by the Co-ordinating Control, near Durham. Telephone: Durham 3426.

The Hebburn Depot serves the population in the Borough of Jarrow, the Urban Districts of Felling, Hebburn, Boldon, and Washington, and part of Sunderland Rural District.

The present population is approximately 136,000 persons, of which about two-thirds live on the river side in Jarrow, Hebburn, and Felling.

The following table gives a summary of the year's work :—

*Hebburn Depot.*

Journeys	PERSONS CARRIED			Mileage
	Stretcher	Sitting	Total	
10,460	4,953	32,893	37,846	202,979

Number of Ambulances	....	....	....	10
Number of Drivers	....	....	....	30
Depot Superintendent	....	....	....	1



## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE—SECTION 28.

Cases discharged from hospital and requiring after-care are treated by the Home Nurses or supervised and advised by the Health Visitors. Sickroom equipment, such as urine bottles, bed pans, bed rests, air cushions, mattresses, and rubber sheeting can be had on loan. During the year 182 persons received loaned equipment.

## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE—SECTION 29

Number of Home Helps employed ....	70
Number of Cases attended at 1st January, 1966 ....	147
Number of New Cases provided with Home Helps....	53
Number of Cases attended at 31st December, 1966 .	137
Types of Cases served—	
Old-age Pensioners ....	199
Sickness ....	1
Tuberculosis ....	—
Maternity ....	—
TOTAL ....	<u>200</u>

### (c) Hospital Services.

The local hospital services are administered by the Gateshead and District Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. There are no hospitals in the Urban District. The following hospitals serve the district :—

Hospital	Type
QUEEN ELIZABETH ....	General and Maternity.
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, GATESHEAD ....	Children.
BENSHAM ....	Chronic Sick.
SHERIFF HILL ....	Infectious Diseases.

### *Chest Clinic at Whinney House Hospital—*

New Cases ....	Monday to Friday, 9 to 11 a.m.
Old Cases ....	Monday to Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m. Alternate Wednesdays, 5.30 to 6 p.m.
Children ....	Monday, 2 to 4 p.m.

### *Mass Radiography.*

The static X-ray Unit at Greenesfield House, Mulgrave Terrace, Gateshead, holds the following public sessions which are available to all adults:—

Monday ....	2 to 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 to 7 p.m.
Tuesday ....	2 to 4.30 p.m.
Wednesday ....	2 to 4.30 p.m.
Thursday ....	2 to 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 to 7 p.m.
Friday ....	2 to 4.30 p.m.



During the year the Urban District was visited by the Mass X-ray Unit 1A from Newcastle General Hospital.

<i>Industrial—</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number X-rayed ....	288	536	824
Referred to Chest Clinics	4	11	15
<i>School Contacts—</i>			
Number X-rayed ....	231	164	395
Referred to Chest Clinics	3	2	5

One case of Cancer was discovered and six cases of Tuberculosis were referred for investigation.

*Venereal Diseases Clinics.*

Patients within the area who have been attending the clinics at South Shields and Newcastle :—

CLINIC	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Non-Venereal	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Newcastle ....	—	1	—	1	11	2
South Shields	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sunderland....	—	—	—	—	—	—

From the above table it must be realised that the incidence of Syphilis and Gonorrhoea in any community nowadays is of little significance in relation to the incidence of sexually-transmitted diseases which is accepted as a guide to promiscuity.

Thus it may be noted that although there was only one female Syphilis and one female Gonorrhoea, over half of the 13 cases were acquired sexually and in all probability promiscuously.

*Blood Transfusion.*

The area is served by the Unit stationed in Newcastle. Sessions for donating blood are arranged at regular intervals.

FELLING.—Mr. G. Tait Hunter, Regional Organiser, has kindly supplied details of donor panels and sessions held in Felling during the year :—

Panel Strength at 31st December, 1966	....	....	530
„ „ 31st December, 1965	....	....	575
New Donors bled 1966	....	....	55
„ „ „ 1965	....	....	55

Donors attending 1966—

6th January	....	....	....	....	....	99
11th March	....	....	....	....	....	82
25th March	....	....	....	....	....	114
28th June	....	....	....	....	....	101
8th July	....	....	....	....	....	90
19th August	....	....	....	....	....	80
9th September	....	....	....	....	....	122
13th December	....	....	....	....	....	91
16th December	....	....	....	....	....	91
						<hr/> 870 <hr/>

In addition to the above general public sessions, the Service has received excellent support from the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., Pelaw, and International Paints.

**(d) Executive Council.**

There are 16 General Practitioners in seven practices with surgeries in the Urban District; in addition, a number of Practitioners from adjoining authorities have patients in the district.

**(e) Mental Health.**

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959.

Mentally Ill—

Formal and Informal Admissions arranged by Mental Welfare Officers	....	....	....	....	65
					<hr/>

Mental Sub-normality—

(1) Under Supervision	....	....	....	....	73
(2) In Hospitals	....	....	....	....	34
					<hr/> 107 <hr/>

Children notified during the year as—

(1) Ineducable	....	....	....	....	3
(2) Requiring Supervision after leaving School					—
					<hr/> 3 <hr/>

## SECTION " C "

# Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other Diseases

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The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 543, compared with 384 during the previous year.

This increase was almost entirely accounted for by the substantial increase in Measles notifications. Notification of Respiratory Tuberculosis continues at about the same rate, with 20 cases notified, compared with 19 in the previous year. The number of other infectious diseases notified continued at a satisfactory low level.

### *Measles.*

The usual biennial epidemic pattern was maintained and, as expected, there was a substantial increase in the number of cases notified, there being 459 cases, compared with 324 cases during the previous year. The cases occurring in 1966 were spread fairly regularly over the months until the winter, when they increased noticeably.

### *Whooping Cough.*

There was no increase in the number of cases notified, there being 24 cases, compared with 24 during the previous year. There can be no doubt of the value of immunisation, which, although it does not give complete protection, ensures that cases occurring amongst immunised children will be considerably modified and of a mild character.

### *Dysentery.*

I am pleased to be able to report that there were only five cases of this disease notified during the year by the General Practitioners. However, there was a small outbreak of diarrhoea discovered in one of the infant schools during May, where 69 children were affected. Thirty-seven of these showed a positive result to Shigella Sonnei and were excluded from school. The whole affair subsided within three weeks. This reflects the maintenance of improved standards of hygiene in an area where Sonnei Dysentery tends to be endemic.

### *Food Poisoning.*

There were two cases of this disease notified during the year, compared with one during the previous year.

### *Poliomyelitis.*

There were no cases of this disease during the year, but even so I should like to express my concern that the total number of children immunised is not as high as one would like, also there are still quite a number of young adults who are not immune. The immunisation is now done by drops of the vaccine on a lump of sugar or direct on to the tongue, and takes only a matter of seconds. No injections are now given. There are so many people now who have never seen the crippling effect of this disease that they are not aware of its paralysing and killing propensity, a case of out of sight, out of mind, so I would beg the community to come forward and see that they are 100 per cent. immune.

### *Tuberculosis.*

Pulmonary Tuberculosis is still with us in Felling and we had 20 new cases in 1966, compared with 19 during the previous year.



## Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality for 1966.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1— 5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5—15	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15—25	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
25—35	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
35—45	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
45—55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
55—65	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
65 and upwards	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Totals	16	4	3	1	1	....	....	....

## Tuberculosis—Incidence and Death Rate, 1943–66.

Year	Population	CASES P.T.B. NOTIFIED		CASES N.P.T.B. NOTIFIED		Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1943	24,360	27	22	9	4	1.11	0.37	0.9	0.16
1944	24,460	19	11	7	2	0.78	0.21	0.45	0.08
1945	24,500	24	23	10	7	0.98	0.41	0.94	0.28
1946	24,560	28	12	12	3	1.14	0.48	0.48	0.12
1947	24,770	25	28	8	3	1.01	0.32	1.13	0.12
1948	25,310	50	19	6	3	1.97	0.24	0.75	0.12
1949	25,420	35	19	8	5	1.38	0.31	0.75	0.19
1950	25,280	26	10	3	Nil	1.01	0.12	0.39	Nil
1951	25,190	72	16	10	3	2.86	0.39	0.63	0.12
1952	25,200	31	8	5	1	1.23	0.19	0.32	0.04
1953	26,020	34	12	4	1	1.3	0.15	0.46	0.04
1954	25,840	50	3	7	1	1.9	0.27	0.12	0.04
1955	26,190	30	4	9	Nil	1.15	0.34	0.15	Nil
1956	27,240	32	2	3	Nil	1.17	0.10	0.07	Nil
1957	28,540	42	3	5	1	1.47	0.18	0.11	0.04
1958	29,980	30	7	6	Nil	1.00	0.20	0.23	Nil
1959	31,500	26	2	5	Nil	0.82	0.16	0.06	Nil
1960	32,650	28	3	Nil	Nil	0.86	Nil	0.09	Nil
1961	36,130	22	1	2	Nil	0.61	0.06	0.03	Nil
1962	37,100	38	1	Nil	Nil	1.02	Nil	0.03	Nil
1963	38,090	31	4	2	Nil	0.81	0.05	0.11	Nil
1964	38,660	34	3	5	Nil	0.88	0.13	0.08	Nil
1965	38,710	19	1	1	Nil	0.49	0.03	0.03	Nil
1966	38,780	20	1	4	Nil	0.52	0.10	0.03	Nil

Infectious Diseases : Age, Incidence, Wards, Hospital Treatment

DISEASE		All Ages	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	North	South	East	Central	Pelaw	Learn	Wreken	Hospital
Scarlet Fever	.. ..	12	..	..	5	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	3	..	3	1	..
Measles	.. ..	459	12	129	153	163	2	..	..	..	..	33	27	32	46	81	89	124	..
Whooping Cough	.. ..	24	2	6	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	16	4	4	8	7	1	10	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	.. ..	20	1	1	..	..	1	6	7	2	2	2	2	1	6	4	1	4	..
Non-Pulmonary	.. ..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
Dysentery	.. ..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
Erysipelas	.. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Infective Hepatitis	.. ..	8	..	1	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	3	..
Acute Encephalitis	.. ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Food Poisoning	.. ..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Pneumonia	.. ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1
Typhoid Fever	.. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	.. ..	543	17	141	165	183	7	8	11	6	5	55	39	39	69	95	99	145	2

Notification of Infectious Diseases during 1966

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1966	Total 1965	Increase or Decrease
Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—1
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	3	2	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	12	3	+9
Measles .. ..	5	9	6	11	23	28	47	27	36	75	118	74	459	324	+135
Whooping Cough .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	11	3	24	24	..
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary .. ..	..	2	..	3	..	2	3	..	4	1	4	1	20	19	+1
Non-Pulmonary .. ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	+3
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	5	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	+1
Infective Hepatitis .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	8	5	+3
Acute Encephalitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	+1
Food Poisoning .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	+1
Pneumonia .. ..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	+5
Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	+1
TOTALS .. ..	8	18	9	16	27	32	52	33	45	84	135	84	543	384	+159

# Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

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AUGUST, 1967.

*To the Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,

I submit herewith my Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors during 1966.

Both the Additional Public Health Inspectors resigned during the year to take up other appointments. Mr. Carver left in June and Mr. Gibson in December. Mr. J. T. Roberts commenced duty in August as an Additional Public Health Inspector and there was one vacancy at the end of the year.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Mr. T. Graham, the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, the Additional Inspectors, and the Clerk, Mrs. M. Cairns, for their services during the year.

J. WEAR,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*



## SECTION "D."

# Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

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### 1. (a) *Water Supply.*

The district generally is supplied with water from the mains of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company. A small portion of the south-east part of the district, adjoining the Hebburn boundary, is supplied with water from the mains of the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company.

- (i) The supply to the area on the whole is satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (ii) Regular examinations are made of the supply.
- (iii) There is little likelihood of plumbo solvent action.
- (iv) No action was taken in respect of any form of contamination.
- (v) There are no stand pipes for supplying water to dwellings in the area; 12,453 houses are supplied from public water mains serving the whole population of the area.

The following are details of analyses of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company's supply:—

#### TYPICAL RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF FILTERED WATERS

				Max.	Min.	Mean.
pH Value	....	....	....	7·7	7·0	7·2
Free CO <sub>2</sub>	....	....	....	16	2	6
Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	....	....	....	150	50	90
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )—						
Total	....	....	....	200	100	150
Carbonate	....	....	....	160	60	90
Non-Carbonate	....	....	....	80	30	60
Calcium....	....	....	....	190	70	120
Magnesium	....	....	....	60	20	30
Chlorides (as Cl)	....	....	....	17	9	12

Typical Results of Chemical Analyses of Filtered Waters.—*continued*

			Max.	Min.	Mean.
Sulphates (as SO <sub>4</sub> )	....	....	70	20	50
Silica (as SiO <sub>2</sub> )	....	....	4.2	0.8	2.4
Fluorides (as F)	....	....	0.3	< 0.1	0.2
Iron (as Fe)	....	....	0.25	< 0.01	0.07
Manganese (as Mn)	....	....	0.05	0.01	0.01
Free and Saline Ammonia (as N)....			0.23	0.04	0.12
Albuminoid Ammonia (as N)	....		0.20	0.01	0.09
Nitrates (as N)	....	....	2.0	0.1	0.8
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate	....	....	3.4	1.0	2.0
Dissolved Solids	....	....	280	130	210

Chemical results in milligrams per litre.

NOTES :

1. Over much of the distribution system the water is a blend of the products of the principal treatment plants.

2. These plants in turn receive water in variable proportions from the several sources utilised by the Company.

3. It is therefore difficult to predict the composition of the supply to any particular point and the maxima and minima quoted are not to be regarded as absolute values but rather as limits not likely to be exceeded in normal circumstances.

A total of 1,231 works control samples from the Whittle Dene and Henderson filters were examined in the company's laboratory during the calendar year ended 31st December, 1966; and of these, two were "unsatisfactory," one "suspicious," five "satisfactory," and the remainder "excellent."

In addition to the foregoing, 215 samples of water from the Warkworth Filter Plant were examined, and 318 from special fixed sampling points in the area, all of which were classified "excellent."

The classified results of six samples taken from various points in the Felling area were "excellent."

(b) *Drainage and Sewerage.*

The Sewage Disposal Works at Follingsby Lane have been extended and it was estimated that at the end of the year some 17,000 persons were being catered for.

The remainder of the area is drained by sewers discharging direct to the River Tyne.

## 2. Rivers and Streams.

The River Tyne is the only large waterway, and this serves as a common sewer for the many townships along its banks. The other stream running through this district is known as the River Don, which receives the effluent from the Sewage Disposal Works.

## 3. Closet Accommodation.

There are approximately 13,459 water closets and three ash closets in the area. The ash closets are situated at farms or other outlying premises where no sewerage is available.

## 4. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Refuse collection is carried out by the use of mechanical transport. Three Karrier Bantam diesel 10 cubic yard side loaders and one Karrier Gamecock 18 cubic yard dual tip hydraulic tipping vehicle are in use for this purpose, and in view of multi-storey housing development, an 18/25 cubic yard dual tip S. & D. refuse vehicle with bin lift attachment came into use during the year.

A once-weekly collection of refuse is maintained throughout the year. When inclement weather, with heavy snow occurs, these vehicles are used for snow clearance, but as soon as conditions are sufficiently improved the vehicles return to refuse collection.

### STATISTICS

Year	Collected		Loads	Miles	Fuel (Gallons)
	Bins	Boxes			
1966 ....	827,519	184	7,611 $\frac{3}{4}$	30,370	3,637
1965 ....	812,798	295	7,391	32,794	4,231
1964 ....	799,209	1,216	6,868	30,630	4,623
1963 ....	788,745	1,571	6,408 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,544	4,848
1962 ....	781,017	1,922	7,140	32,539	5,639

Fifty-one defective bins were replaced by B.S.S. dust bins from the stock of the Cleansing Department by sales to local property-owners.



Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping. A Weatherill 12 H. mechanical shovel is used for this purpose. A disused clay quarry, situated at Low Heworth Lane, is being filled in by this method. The longest haul is approximately two miles.

The life of this tip is very limited and a site at the Windy Nook Quarries will come into use next year. This site will provide five years' tipping, until the proposals of the Joint Committee on Refuse Disposal on Tyneside and Wearside under the North Regional Planning Committee for the incineration of refuse are implemented. The Local Government Operational Research Unit is preparing a report which will be considered by the local authorities concerned early next year.

#### *5. Gulley Emptying and Street Sweeping.*

Two mechanical gulley emptiers are in use in the area.

Street sweeping is carried out partly by the use of two road sweeper-collectors (one suction and one mechanical), three electric orderlies, and partly by the gang method.

#### *6. Swimming Baths.*

The public Swimming Bath of National Championship standard on the Leam Lane Estate has proved to be extremely popular and National Swimming Trials have been held here. The water is regularly sampled and bacteriological examinations have shown a high standard of purity.

#### *7. Schools.*

Routine inspections of schools have been carried out during the year.

#### *8. Atmospheric Pollution.*

The Felling No. 1 Order, which came into operation on 1st May, 1962, covering 366 acres with some 4,500 dwellings, continues to show the advantages of clean air, particularly during the foggy periods of the winter.

The Council has decided that all future houses built will have smokeless appliances fitted, either electric, gas, or solid fuel room heaters capable of burning hard coke.



The No. 2 Order is operative from January, 1967, and work on Nos. 3, 4, and 5 areas is in hand. The No. 5 area includes some 559 Council houses to be converted and the Council is considering installing solid fuel central heating.

Generally, there has been little cause for complaint from industrial premises. One firm is carrying out alterations and providing an incinerator to deal with the burning of the waste material, and the other complaints have been mainly due to choked or defective jets in oil-burning appliances, which have soon been put right.

One firm engaged in coating pipes for the North Sea Gas Undertaking started work in early September, and immediately complaints of fumes and noise were received from the residents living in close proximity to this site.

Conditions found on investigation were appalling. The reason given by the firm was that the pipes were urgently needed for the North Sea Gas Undertaking and that due to the Seamen's strike the machinery had been held up in transit from America, and as the degree of urgency was so great, coating work had to be commenced whilst the factory was still in course of construction and the firm had to try to overcome problems as they arose. The material applied as a coating is a blend of coal tar pitch, plasticising oils and pulverised coal, which had already been processed at a temperature of 450°F. The application temperature of this material to the pipe is approximately 400°F. The pipe receives a flood coat of hot enamel into which is poured by mechanical means a strengthening membrane of glass fibre cloth and a further coat of hot enamel applied before a final wrap of a glass fibre pitch impregnated thermoglass.

Representatives of the firm were interviewed and a simple form of fume trapping was suggested to try to reduce nuisance as soon as possible. Large steel pipes, 40 feet long with a diameter up to 24 inches and weighing some 2½ tons each, were being coated. The noise caused by unloading, stacking and moving the pipes through the process was excessive, and various suggestions to reduce noise by insulation of the buildings and the provision of rubber covers to the rails along which the pipes moved were made and acted upon by the firm.

After discussing the process with the firm and finding the operating temperature, it was felt that this could be a "registered process," and the matter was discussed with H.M. Alkali Inspector,

who examined the process and agreed that it came under the jurisdiction of the Alkali Inspectorate, and he took the necessary action. H.M. Inspector of Factories was informed of the unsatisfactory conditions existing at this factory, and he also took action.

In the meantime, numerous complaints were being received by the Clerk of the Council and the Health Department ; the residents formed an “ action committee ” and petitions were sent to the Local Authority, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and the local Member of Parliament. A public meeting was called and the Chairman of the Health Committee, the Pelaw Ward Councillors, the Health Department, and the local M.P. were invited to attend. This meeting, held in Pelaw on 21st October, 1966, was attended by some ninety people. The Public Health Inspector addressed the meeting and explained the process and what was being done by various officers and departments to improve conditions generally. This theme was developed further by the Councillors and the local Member of Parliament's agent.

The Clerk of the Council and Public Health Inspector met Directors of the firm to discuss improvements that could be carried out to deal with the various nuisances. Staff of the Health Department were visiting the factory daily, and the Public Health Inspector was called out on a number of evenings and weekends to witness further nuisance. In each case remedial steps were suggested and, where possible, were implemented by the firm.

Gradually conditions improved and though the improvements were marked, nuisances still existed, and at the end of the year the firm was investigating ways and means of abating fume emission as requested by H.M. Alkali Inspectorate.

At all times the Alkali Inspectorate and the Health Department have worked in close liaison in an endeavour to reduce the nuisances existing at this factory as soon as possible.

Two deposit gauges and two lead peroxide instruments have been in use in the Urban District during the year. The deposit gauge measures the amount of matter deposited in the area and the lead peroxide instrument measures the sulphur content of the atmosphere.

The following tables give the readings and statistics for 1966 :—

DEPOSIT GAUGES—STATISTICS

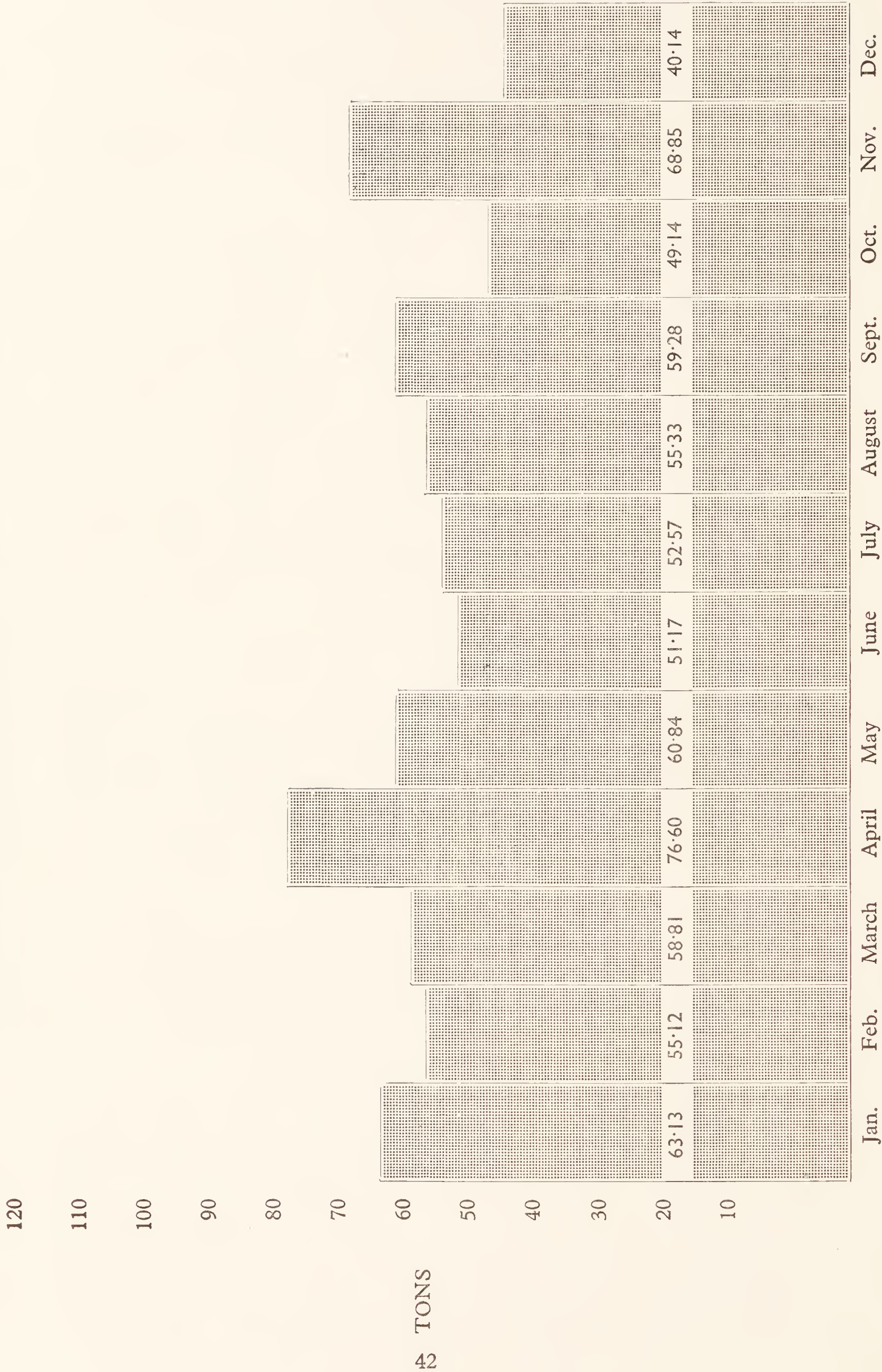
		Felling Park	Sewage Disposal Works	Monthly Average	Yearly Average per Gauge
January	....	15.13	9.14	12.14	11.07
February	....	11.51	9.70	10.60	
March	....	16.98	5.63	11.31	
April	....	18.36	11.10	14.73	
May	....	11.33	12.08	11.70	
June	....	11.04	8.64	9.84	
July	....	11.28	8.94	10.11	
August	....	9.84	11.43	10.64	
September	....	11.04	11.76	11.40	
October	....	9.73	9.17	9.45	
November	....	12.55	13.93	13.24	
December	....	8.76	6.69	7.72	
TOTALS	....	147.55	118.21	132.88	

Figures expressed as tons per square mile.

Average Annual Deposit (tons/square mile)	....	....	132.88
Estimated Weight of Deposit on District (tons per month)			57.58
Estimated Weight of Deposit on District (tons per year)			690.98



ESTIMATED MONTHLY DEPOSITS ON AREA DURING 1966





## LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES—STATISTICS

		Felling Park	Sewage Disposal Works	Monthly Average	Yearly Average per Gauge
January	....	2.29	2.22	2.26	1.36
February	....	1.61	0.55	1.08	
March	....	1.85	1.42	1.63	
April	....	1.25	0.69	0.97	
May	....	1.26	0.90	1.08	
June	....	0.84	0.81	0.83	
July	....	0.90	0.75	0.83	
August	....	0.69	0.76	0.72	
September	....	0.88	0.85	0.86	
October	....	1.54	2.27	1.90	
November	....	2.04	1.58	1.81	
December	....	2.68	2.14	2.41	
TOTALS	....	17.83	14.94	16.38	

Figures expressed as milligrams per 100 square cms. per day.

Informal action was taken in six cases to abate smoke nuisance, and conditions show improvement.

A number of lectures on Air Pollution have been given by the Public Health Inspector to various local bodies during the year.

### 9. *Rodent Control.*

A rodent operator is employed in the Health Department and he deals with all rat and mice infestations and the treatments of sewers.

All complaints received are investigated and treated where required; routine visits and inspections in the area are also carried out.

Due to various circumstances, different poisons at times are used, which include Warfarin, Tomorin, Zinc Phosphide, and in some cases Arsenious Oxide.

After any poisoning, post-baiting is carried out, Warfarin generally being used for this purpose, to determine if the infestation has been completely eradicated.

Rodent extermination work, using the techniques recommended by the Ministry, is carried out in this area and in most cases complete eradication is obtained after initial poisoning, but in every case post-baiting is carried out as a routine procedure.

Inspections have been carried out at several farms in the area.

Treatments carried out during the year were as follows :—

	RATS		MICE	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Private Dwellings ....	—	164	—	112
Business Premises ....	—	13	—	6
Local Authority ....	1	27	—	3
Agricultural ....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ....	1	204	—	121

All sewers in the area are treated twice a year in accordance with Ministry methods.

#### 10. *Eradication of the Bed Bug.*

	Council Houses	Other Houses
Number of Houses Infested ....	6	1

When a complaint of bug infestation is received, the infested dwelling is inspected and sprayed with suitable insecticides where required.

No general disinfestation scheme for Council houses and removals from Council houses is in force.

Council houses, when vacated at the end of a tenancy, are inspected by the Housing Department, and should any type of vermin be seen, the Health Department are notified and treatment is carried out before a new tenant enters into possession.

#### 11. *Other Infestations.*

The following are details of infestations dealt with during the year :—

	Council Houses	Other Houses	Total
Furniture Beetles ....	18	—	18
Beetles ....	14	12	26
Fleas ....	3	8	11
Bugs ....	6	1	7
Red Spider ....	4	2	6
Earwigs ....	6	1	7
Flies ....	6	1	7
Wasps ....	2	1	3
Miscellaneous ....	10	2	12
	<u>69</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>97</u>

In addition, complaints are often received of beetle or other infestation, and powder containing a suitable insecticide has been issued to 92 households.

Where a serious infestation occurs, the dwelling is treated by the staff of the Health Department.

A number of enquiries were received for advice on treatment of furniture beetle infestations. Where such an infestation occurs in a Council dwelling, the Health Department staff, in conjunction with the housing maintenance staff, deal with this problem. Where the infestation is severe the affected woodwork is removed and burnt and is replaced by suitably treated wood, after spraying and other precautions have been taken. At prescribed times, spraying is carried out in all known cases of furniture beetle in Council dwellings. Where slight infestation occurs, injection of the holes with a hypodermic syringe containing a suitable insecticide has been found to be most effective. It is pleasing to note that after treatment has been carried out over a period in these dwellings there is a definite reduction in the degree of infestation, and in some cases after a period of three years or more the infestation would appear to have been completely eradicated.

#### *12. Registered Common Lodging Houses.*

There are no registered common lodging houses in the area.

#### *13. Places of Public Entertainment.*

Action was taken under the Durham County Council Act, 1963, in one instance to deal with overcrowding at a cinema now used for the playing of "Bingo."

In conjunction with the Fire Prevention Department of the County Fire Brigade, a limit of capacity was fixed, the owners were informed of fire precautions, and conditions were soon satisfactory.

## GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

The following are details of notices served under the Public Health and Housing Acts :—

	PUBLIC HEALTH ACT				HOUSING ACT			
	Informal Notices		Statutory Notices		Informal Notices		Statutory Notices	
	Served	Complied with	Served	Complied with	Served	Complied with	Served	Complied with
Main Roofs repaired .....	20	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Off-shoot Roofs repaired....	27	20	1	1	....	....	....	....
Chimney Stacks repaired .....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eaves Gutters repaired or renewed .....	39	31	3	3	....	....	....	....
Rain-water Pipes repaired or renewed....	11	10	1	1	....	....	....	....
Soil Pipes repaired or renewed .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pointing repaired .....	16	19	2	2	....	....	....	....
Brickwork repaired .....	20	16	2	2	....	....	....	....
Window Woodwork repaired or renewed	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sash Cords renewed .....	12	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Floors repaired or renewed .....	12	9	4	4	....	....	....	....
Sub-floor Ventilation provided .....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Handrails provided or repaired....	2	3	1	1	....	....	....	....
Door Woodwork repaired or renewed....	19	16	2	2	....	....	....	....
Scullery Benches repaired or renewed....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Woodwork (Miscellaneous) repaired or renewed .....	12	3	2	2	....	....	....	....
Wall Plaster renewed .....	55	37	6	6	....	....	....	....
Ceiling Plaster renewed .....	12	10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ranges repaired or renewed .....	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
Sink Waste Pipes repaired or renewed	4	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sinks refixed or renewed .....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Service Pipes repaired .....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yard Paving repaired .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yard Gullies repaired .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Outbuilding Roofs repaired .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
W.C. Roofs repaired .....	7	8	1	1	....	....	....	....
„ Brickwork repaired .....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
„ Doors repaired or renewed .....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
„ Basins refixed or renewed .....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
„ Flush Pipes repaired .....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
„ Cisterns repaired or renewed .....	8	7	1	1	....	....	....	....
„ Seats repaired or renewed .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Drains cleansed and repaired .....	6	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dust Bins renewed .....	32	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Accumulations of Refuse .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	345	275	27	27	....	....	....	....



## Factories Act, 1961.

### *Prescribed Particulars of the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.*

#### PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections. (3)	NUMBER OF	
			Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. ..	3	3	....	....
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	55	129	....	....
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. ..	12	25	4	....
Total .. ..	70	157	4	....

#### 2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ....	1	1	....	....	....
Overcrowding (S.2) ....	....	....	....	....	....
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ....	....	....	....	....	....
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	2	1	....	....	....
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ....	....	....	....	....	....
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	1	1	1	1	....
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	11	11	1	1	....
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	....	....	....	....	....
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Out-work) ....	4	3	1	....	....
Total ....	19	17	3	2	....

# PART VIII OF THE ACT.

## OUTWORK.

(Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc. ....	12	....	....	....	....	....
Total ....	12	....	....	....	....	....

### 13. *Factories Act, 1961—Section 40.*

All the factories in this area to which this section applies have now been issued with Certificates as to Adequate Means of Escape in Case of Fire.

Three certificates as to Adequate Means of Escape were issued during the year after inspection by the Durham County Fire Brigade Fire Prevention Department in conjunction with this department.

### 14. *Rag Flock.*

The one Rag Flock Factory in the area ceased making flock during 1963 and now imports flock for manufacturing purposes.

## SECTION “ E.”

# Housing in the Area

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There were 12,453 inhabited houses in the Urban District at the end of 1966.

The Council owns 7,019 houses.

### *House Erection.*

During the year the Council completed 88 houses on their own land.

Ninety-eight private houses were built during the year.

### *Rehousing—Unfit Houses.*

Including individual unfit houses and dwellings from areas where undertakings not to re-let dwellings have been obtained from the owners, 85 families from 86 dwellings have been rehoused during the year.

The number of persons rehoused was 220 and 70 houses were demolished.

### *Rent Act, 1957.*

No action was taken during the year.

SECTION “ F.”

Inspection and Supervision of Food

(a) Milk Supply.

MILK

(SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, as from 1st January, 1961, Durham County Council became the authority responsible for the issue of dealers' licences in this area.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

A private slaughterhouse, using the latest techniques, was opened in February, 1965. The “ line system ” is operated here and new apparatus and design in these premises have evoked wide interest in the various technical journals.

Details of meat found to be unfit after inspection are as follows:—

CATTLE

Condition Found	Livers	Lungs	Hearts	Kidneys	Viscera	Mesentery	Skirt	Heads and Tongues	Total
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Fascioliasis .. ..	2,032	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,074
Abscesses .. ..	461	12	..	..	..	..	6	..	479
Cirrhosis .. ..	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191
Telangiectasis .. ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Hydatidosis .. ..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Melanosis .. ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Pleurisy .. ..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Haemorrhagia .. ..	..	18	..	..	55	..	..	..	73
Emphysema .. ..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Pericarditis .. ..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	18
Cysticercus Bovis .. ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	60	69
Hydronephrosis .. ..	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$
Pentastoma .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Peritonitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Actinobacillosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	120
	2,738	120	27	$\frac{3}{4}$	55	4	10	180	3,134 $\frac{3}{4}$



SHEEP

Condition Found					Livers	Lungs	Hearts	Plucks	Carcase Meat	TOTAL
Parasitic	..	..	..	..	lb. 219½	lb. 144	lb. ..	lb. ..	lb. ..	lb. 363½
C. Tenuicollis	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Abscesses	..	..	..	..	4½	3	..	10½	70	88
Pregnancy Toxaemia	..	..	..	..	1½	..	..	..	..	1½
Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	1½	..	..	..	..	1½
Ascaris	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Neoplasm	..	..	..	..	1½	..	..	..	..	1½
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	25	64
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	117	..	..	..	117
Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	4¾	..	..	4¾
Adhesions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½	..	10½
Pleurisy and Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24½	..	24½
Septicaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	68
Oedema and Emaciation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
Necrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
					237½	303	4¾	45½	201	791¾

Total weight found to be unfit:— 1 ton, 15 cwt., 6½ lb.

All meat found unfit is stained with a green dye before leaving the premises for processing for fertilisers, etc.

Table showing Inspections and Condemnations

	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Horses
Number killed .. ..	1,070	44	11,208	..	..	..
Number inspected .. ..	1,070	44	11,208	..	..	..
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci—</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	376	21	360	..	..	..
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci .. ..	35.1%	47.7%	3.2%	..	..	..
<b>Tuberculosis only—</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cysticercosis—</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Generalised and totally condemned .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The following foodstuffs were surrendered as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

Beef	....	....	....	....	291 lb. bacterial spoilage
„	....	....	....	....	289 lb. bone taint
Pork	....	....	....	....	107 lb. bone taint

## TINNED GOODS

					Tins	lb.
Meats (various)	....	....	....	....	1,532	3,365
Soups	....	....	....	....	566	481
Fish	....	....	....	....	24	9
Fruits (various)	....	....	....	....	527	614
Vegetables	....	....	....	....	791	695
Milk and Cream	....	....	....	....	112	121
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	114	240
					<u>3,666</u>	<u>5,525</u>

Total weight of foodstuffs surrendered:—

2 tons, 15 cwt., 1 qr., 1 st., 10 lb.

No special examination of a store or a consignment of food was made during the year.

With the building of the main storage depot for a large grocery group in this area, the amount of tinned foodstuffs surrendered has shown a great increase.

## ICE-CREAM.

### *Ice-Cream—Heat-treatment Regulations.*

One producer of ice-cream is registered in the area. Strict hygienic precautions are taken and the premises have been found to be kept clean at all times and are most satisfactory.

Ninety-six shops sell prepacked ice-cream and regular visits have been made to these premises, and in all cases they have been found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

## CLEAN FOOD EDUCATION.

As mentioned in previous years, no Clean Food Guild is established in the area. As in the past, lectures have been given by the Chief Public Health Inspector to local bodies on food and food hygiene. Judging by the attendance at these lectures, and the questions asked, it is apparent that the housewife of today is increasingly aware of the need for clean food and a high standard of hygiene. I would consider these lectures to be well worth while.

## FOOD PREMISES.

The following table gives the types of food premises in the Urban District :—

Type	Number
Bakehouses ....	3
Food Manufacturing ....	1
Food Packing ....	4
Food Storing ....	13
Catering ....	24
Grocery and Provision ....	33
Butcher ....	23
Fishmonger ....	4
Fish Fryer ....	10
Fruiterer and Greengrocer ....	13
General Dealer ....	57
Confectioner ....	29
Licensed Premises ....	50
Miscellaneous Premises not mentioned above	14

### *Registered Premises.*

Potted, Pressed, Pickled, or Preserved Food	
Premises ....	21
Ice-cream Premises ....	96

Regular inspections of all premises have been carried out.

### *Food Hygiene Regulations.*

Again considerable time has been spent on this subject. Standards still continue to improve and shopkeepers have been most co-operative in helping to provide a higher standard.

## FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Trade carried on	No. of Premises	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses ....	3	3	3	3
Food Manufacturing ....	1	1	1	1
Food Packing ....	4	4	4	4
Food Storing ....	13	13	13	6
Catering ....	24	24	24	19
Grocery and Provision ....	33	33	33	22
Butcher ....	23	23	23	23
Fishmonger ....	4	4	4	4
Fish Fryer....	10	10	10	10
Fruiterer and Greengrocer	13	13	13	9
General Dealer ....	57	57	57	43
Confectioner ....	29	29	29	23
Licensed Premises ....	50	50	50	50
Miscellaneous Premises not mentioned above ....	14	14	14	8

## SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR

	Notices Served	Notices Complied With
Cleanliness of equipment, etc. ....	2	1
Protection of food from contamination ....	8	4
Drainage of food premises ....	—	—
Provision of sinks ....	1	—
Sanitary conveniences ....	7	4
Provision of “ Wash Hands ” notices ....	—	—
Provision of hot/cold water ....	4	2
Provision of wash basins ....	1	1
Provision of soap, towels, nail-brushes, etc.....	—	—
Provision of First Aid materials ....	—	1
Provision of accommodation, etc., for clothing	2	2
Cleanliness and repair, etc., of food rooms ....	14	15
Lighting ....	1	—
Storage of refuse ....	—	—
	40	30



## FOOD SAMPLING.

### LIST OF SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE FELLING URBAN DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1966.

I am indebted to Mr. G. W. Woods, of the Durham County Council Weights and Measures Office, Chester-le-Street, for details of samples taken by the Food and Drugs Authority during the year.

	1	Frozen Casserole Vegetables
	1	Frozen Fried Potato Chips
	1	Milk Chocolate Easter Eggs
	1	Corned Beef
Informal	1	Iodine Solution Weak B.P.
Informal	1	Isoprenaline Sulphate Tablets B.P.
Informal	1	Isoniozed Tablets
Informal	1	Malt Vinegar
Informal	1	Cooking Salt
Informal	1	Sausage Rusks
Informal	1	Jelly Crystals
Informal	1	Dehydrated Sage
	2	Beef Sausage Meat
	2	Beef Sausage
	1	Table Water Biscuits
	1	Rich Tea Biscuits
	6	Beer
	1	Shortcake Biscuits
	1	Lemon Creams Shortie Biscuits
	32	Milk
	1	Cheddar Crackers
	1	Cream Crackers
	1	Shortcake Biscuits
	1	Chop Sauce
	3	Sauce
	3	Tomato Ketchup
Informal	1	Fruit Sauce
Informal	1	Kipper Fillets
Informal	1	New Potatoes
Informal	1	Cambridge Sausages
	1	Tit Bit Sauce
	1	Branston Sauce
	1	Piccalilli Sauce
Informal	1	Kaolin Poultice B.P.
Informal	1	Leverphanol Tablets B.P.
Informal	1	Liquid Paraffin Emulsion
	3	Apricots
	1	Ice-Cream
Informal	1	Compound Tablets of Magnesium Trisilicate B.P.C.
Informal	1	Compound Tablets of Magnesium Carbonate B.P.C.
Informal	1	Golden Eye Ointment
Informal	1	Strained Beef Dinner
Informal	1	Strained Veal Dinner
Informal	1	Strained Lamb Dinner

**Samples—continued**

Informal	1	Strained Vegetable and Beef
Informal	1	High Protein Cereal
Informal	1	Rice Cereal
	1	Tripe
	1	Finger Creams Biscuits
	1	Shell Macaroni
	1	Plain Flour
	1	Ground Rice
	1	Cornflakes
	1	Rice Krispies
	1	Weetabix with extra Vitamins
Informal	1	Chocolate Flavour Toasted Rice
	1	Ready Brek with added Vitamins
	1	Quaker Oats
	1	Cornflour
	1	Lentils
	1	Marrowfat Peas
	1	Butter Beans
	1	Split Peas
	1	Rice
	1	Patna Rice
	1	Tapioca
Informal	1	Magnesium Trisilicate Powder B.P.
Informal	1	Inversine Tablets
Informal	1	Blackcurrants in Syrup
	1	Austrian Alps Swiss Cheese
	1	Processed Cheese Spread
	1	Lancashire Rarebit
	1	Edam Cheese
Informal	1	Bilberries in Syrup
Informal	1	Phenoxymethylpenicillin Capsules B.P.
Informal	1	Phenoxymethylpenicillin Tablets B.P.
Informal	1	Pholcodine Linctus B.P.C.
Informal	1	Simple Linctus B.P.C.
Informal	1	Blackcurrant Pie Filling
Informal	1	Haricot Beans
Informal	1	Sultanas
Informal	1	Seedless Raisins
Informal	1	Rolled Oats
Informal	1	Custard Powder
Informal	1	Split Peas
Informal	1	Sweetened Jelly Crystals

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All samples were certified to be of genuine quality with the exception of:—

IODINE SOLUTION WEAK B.P., which contained excess Iodine and Potassium Iodine. A letter of caution was sent to the manufacturer.



